

## RESULTS.

This sketch, though the subject is one of momentous and increasing importance, will be as brief as the nature of the design will admit. Some reflections naturally arising from the consideration of the subject will be deferred to the close of the article. For the following short and condensed account of the order of Loyola, the writer is chiefly indebted to two articles published in the Foreign Review; and for which that journal is indebted to Count Montlosier, the fearless and intrepid champion of the enemies of Jesuitism in France.

The history of its founder is curious merely as an evidence of the immense consequences that may result from trivial causes. Loyola was born in Spain in 1491. He was a courtier and soldier, and had his leg broken by a cannon shot, at the defence of Pampeluna, besieged by the French in 1521. Superstition was the habit of the time, and the more profligate the sinner, the more fanatical the convert. Loyola adopted the resolution of forming a new order of monks, and though his original design does not seem to have gone much beyond the common ambition of the time, that of adding one more to the useful and burdensome tribes of monkery, yet this fanaticism with his ten associates, under the title of "the Company of Jesus," laid the first foundation of a vast and mysterious power—they commenced the organization of a system, whose rapid and wide development extended through all the corrupt ramifications of papal supremacy, and by its silent and insidious encroachments, on the bulwarks of moral honesty and political right, threatened the entire destruction of all national order, and startled by the discovery of its wily but tremendous energy the high occupants of the thrones of Europe. The ostensible object of the order was the revival and support of religion by the education of the youth, preaching, and the administration of worship and missions. But the true and deeper object was the general suppression of religious truth, the general peril of civil government, and as equivalent to both, the general aggrandizement of the dominion of Rome. These were to be accomplished by the revival and support of the papal influence by political intrigue; by personal application of all the various ability to be found in their order; by compassing sea and land to gain a proselyte, by acquiring opulence even in secular pursuits; and by founding a secret influence in every leading city and court of Europe, and even of remote nations of Asia and the new world. Such

modest, but it surmounted with a sort of diabolical triumph all these obstacles—it was now paramount. It had the ear of the monarch, whom it stimulated to all the impolicy, crime, and fury of religious persecution. It had its emissaries in every popish and protestant kingdom in Europe; in the latter rousing the people to direct rebellion; and in the former rapidly absorbing all the sources of influence, filling office with its creatures, and evidently preparing their bigoted and duped sovereigns for the victims of some general and sweeping convulsions.

About the middle of the eighteenth century Jesuitism was in the zenith of its power—it was impossible that so extensive a conspiracy could be carried on without a wide extension of confidence, and the consequence was a gradual discovery and disclosure of the true character and objects of Jesuitism. Its books were dragged forth from their unholy concealment, and a list of Jesuit opinions published under the sanction of the Parliament of Paris in 1762. In 1772 it was put down by the pope at the unanimous desire of the kings of the popish countries. It was, however, notorious that the suppression was but nominal, and the signs and spirit of the congregations were preserved until the French revolution employed the genius of conspiracy in a more exulting and fearless development of power and ruin. The first act of the papacy on the restoration in 1815 was to refix this criminal order in full the confidence of Rome, and to make all efforts for its public reinstatement in the European states. The Jesuits were declared by the pontiff, to be the "vigorous rowers, who were necessary to the laboring ship of the church," and they have spread and prospered accordingly. The system is now declared to be spreading thro' France to the most extraordinary and most hazardous extent. A universal espionage for its purposes is established, and all classes are enlisted in it, from the confidential servants of the throne down to the laborers in the fields. The workmen are embodied and disciplined under the name of the "Association of St. Joseph;" every district or parish, has a chief, and the whole have a commander, who is secretly a Jesuit. The common winesellers are incorporated; and even valets and chambermaids are of the congregation.—It requires no vast fund of argument to prove the peril of France and Europe, if this mysterious power should advance, and that its purpose is to advance, and to use its power, with a high, exclusive, and remorseless hand, it is evident from the nature and history of Jesuitism.

then said of the ministry having ascertained that the project would be rejected by the Peers—the King voluntarily withdrew the proposition, and thus for the time terminated the affair. This was done a day or two after the review, and the tide of popular feeling was turned in favour of the King. All Paris was in uproar—There was a very general illumination—the windows of houses occupied by Jesuitical tenants which were not lighted, were broken with stones and brick bats—the streets were filled with the populace following the white flag to the music of trumpets, drums and fiddles, and the shouts of 'Live the Constitution,'—'Down with the Ministers'—'Live the Liberty of the Press,' and 'Down with the Jesuits!' rung out from every street and lane of this vast capital. On Sunday the 29th of the same month there was a second review. The number of soldiers was about 45,000, and the populace thronged in immense numbers to the place of parade. They were estimated at 300,000. This was the first public opportunity enjoyed by the people, since the defeat apparently by the King, of the press project, to testify their feelings toward the monarch. He was received and followed during his whole progress through the ranks, by the most enthusiastic and universal acclamations both from the people and soldiery. But mingled with 'Live the King' were heard distinct and repeated shouts of 'Down with the Ministry' and 'Down with the Jesuits.' The next morning all the papers except the *Moniteur*—the official court print, were filled with brilliant and glowing descriptions of the review and of the feelings of gratitude and attachment with which the monarch was received by his subjects. In the *Moniteur* appeared the following laconic announcement signed by the King—"The National Guard of Paris is disbanded." The people were thunderstruck. The measure was bold, mysterious and inexplicable. It was the most daring act of government, and drew more deeply and distinctly than ever, the line of division between King and people. The revulsion of popular feeling was instantaneous and tremendous, and French enthusiasm exhausted its vocabulary of epithets of contempt, reproach and hatred for the whole system of government—King, Ministry, and Jesuitism.

The foregoing recital is given to show the power and designs of the Jesuit party in France, and the feelings of the people in relation to it. It is the decided conviction of the writer, that Jesuitism and religious intolerance in that beautiful and interesting country is destined to meet with

bigotted combination.

From the American Magazine.

## HISTORY OF HARRIET ACKLAND.

Among the romantic incidents of real life few surpass the adventures of Lady Harriet Ackland in General Burgoyne's unfortunate campaign, of 1777. An entire generation has nearly passed since the Declaration of American Independence. The events of our revolutionary war, familiar to those who were actors in its scenes, are becoming, like the tales of "the days beyond the flood," to the existing race. The memory of those times that "tried men's souls" is revived by the perusal of General Wilkinson's *Memoirs*, who corrects a mistake in the pathetic tale of Lady Harriet's story, so admirably delineated by General Burgoyne in his "State of the expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons in 1780." The account of General Burgoyne is first introduced, and General Wilkinson's relation concludes a scene unrivalled in interest by any section of ancient or modern romance.

### General Burgoyne's Narrative of Lady Harriet Ackland's Adventures.

"Besides the continuation of difficulties and general fatigue, this day, (9th October, 1777) was remarkable for a circumstance of private distress too peculiar and affecting to be omitted. The circumstance to which I allude is Lady Harriet Ackland's passage through the enemy's army to attend her wounded husband, then their prisoner.

"The progress of this lady with the army could hardly be thought abruptly or superfluously introduced, were it only so for the purpose of authenticating a wonderful story. It would exhibit, if well delineated, an interesting picture of the spirit, the enterprise, and the distress of romance, realized and regulated upon the chaste and sober principles of a rational love and conjugal duty.

"Lady Harriet Ackland had accompanied her husband to Canada in the beginning of the year 1776. In the course of that campaign she had traversed a vast space of country, in different extremes of season, and with difficulties that an European traveller will not easily conceive, to attend, in a poor hut at Chamblee, upon his sick bed.

"In the opening of the campaign in 1777 she was restrained from offering herself to a share of the fatigue and hazard expected before Ticonderoga, by the positive injunctions of her husband. The day after the conquest of the place, he was badly wounded, and she crossed the Lake Champlain to join him.

"As soon as he recovered, Lady Har-

riet, from the post of her husband at the head of the grenadiers, that he was in the most exposed part of the action. She had three female companions, the Baroness of Reid-sel, and the wives of two British officers, major Hange and Lieutenant Reynell; but in the event the presence served but little for comfort. Major Hange was soon brought to the surgeon very badly wounded; and a little time after came intelligence that Lieutenant Reynell was shot dead. Imagination will want no help to figure the state of the whole group.

"From the date of that action to the 7th of October, Lady Harriet, with her usual serenity, stood prepared for new trials! and it was her lot that their severity increased with their number.—She was again exposed to the hearing of the whole action, and at last received the word of her individual misfortune, mixed with the intelligence of the general calamity: the troops were defeated, and major Ackland, desperately wounded, was a prisoner.

"The day of 8th was passed by Lady Harriet and her companions in uncommon anxiety; not a tent, not a shed being standing, except what belonged to the Hospital, their refuge was among the wounded and the dying.

"When the army was upon the point of moving, I received a message from Lady Harriet, submitting to my decision a proposal (and expressing an earnest solicitude to execute it, if not interfering with my design) of passing to the camp of the enemy, and requesting General Gates's permission to attend her husband.

"Though I was ready to believe, (for I had experienced) that patience and fortitude, in a supreme degree, were to be found, as well as every other virtue, under the most tender forms, I was astonished at this proposal. After so long an agitation, exhausted not only for want of rest, but absolutely want of food, drenched in rain for twelve hours together, that a woman should be capable of such an undertaking as delivering herself to the enemy, probably in the night, and uncertain of what hands she might first fall into, appeared an effort above human nature.—The assurance I was enabled to give was small indeed; I had not even a cup of wine to offer; but I was told she had found, from some kind and fortunate hand a little rum and dirty water. All I could furnish to her was an open boat, and a few lines, written upon dirty and wet paper, to General Gates, recommending her to his protection.

"Mr. Brudenell, the chaplain to the artillery (the same gentleman who had officiated so signally at General Fraser's funeral) readily undertook to accompany

will do it with lively satisfaction, that in the exercise of these duties and these virtues which ornament and sweeten the married life; in every trial of adversity, the fair and feeble sex show themselves superior to the lordly animals of the creation, and furnish examples of tranquil firmness and resolution to their protectors.

"Major Henry Dearborn (since Major General) who commanded the guard, was ordered to detain the flag until the morning; the night being exceedingly dark, and the quality of the lady unknown. As this incident has been grossly misrepresented to the injury of the American character, which in arms is that of courage, clemency, and humanity; to correct the delusions which have flowed from Gen. Burgoyne's pen, who, although the vehicle could not have been the author of the calumny—I am authorized by General Dearborn to make the following statement, in which I place entire confidence. His guard occupied a cabin, in which there was a back apartment appropriated to his own accommodation: the party on board the boat attracted the attention of the sentinel, and he had not halted ten minutes, before she struck the shore; the lady was immediately conveyed into the apartment of the Major, which had been cleared for her reception; her attendants followed with her baggage and necessities, and fire was made, and her mind was relieved from the horrors which oppressed it, by the assurance of her husband's safety: she took tea, and was accommodated as comfortably as circumstances would permit, and the next morning when I visited the guard before sunrise, her boat had put off, and was floating down the stream to our camp, where Gen. Gates, whose gallantry will not be denied, stood

### \* Gen. Burgoyne's Letter to Gen. Gates.

SIR:—Lady Harriet Ackland, a lady of the first distinction by family, rank, and personal virtues, is under such concern on account of Major Ackland, her husband, wounded, a prisoner in your hands, that I cannot refuse her request to commit her to your protection.

Whatever general impropriety there may be in persons acting in your situation, and mine to solicit favors, I cannot see the uncommon pre-eminence in every female grace and exaltation of character of this lady, and her very hard fortune, without testifying that your attentions to her will lay me under obligations.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J. BURGOTNE.

Oct. 9, 1777.

M. G. Gates.  
The original of this highly interesting letter, together with several other important MSS. documents relating to the campaign of 1777, has been deposited, by Gen. Wilkinson, in the archives of the New York Historical Society as well as an elegantly bound presentation copy of his memoirs.